

BOMB EXPLODES AND KILLS TEN

And Others Hurt by Missile Found in Basement of a Milwaukee Church

POLICE STATION NEARLY WRECKED

Most of the Victims Were Policemen—Prisoners Trapped in Cells

Milwaukee, Nov. 26.—Ten persons were killed and several injured Saturday night when a bomb, designed to destroy the Evangelist church in the heart of the 3d ward, an Italian settlement, exploded in Milwaukee central police station, where it had been carried for examination. Seven detectives, two policemen and one woman were killed.

The known dead are: Detective Charles Seenan, Detective David O'Brien, Detective Fred Kaiser, Detective Stephen Stecker, Detective Albert Tompkins, Detective Paul Weller, Henry Decker, station keeper, Edward Spindler, operator. A woman killed was identified as Catherine Walker. The dead and injured were scattered all over the squad room. The injured are: Detective Louis Hartmann, fracture of right arm; Detective Herman Bergin, leg injured.

The bomb, evidently with a time fuse attached, was found in the basement of the church. Police headquarters were called and Detective McKinney was sent to get the missile. On his way he met an Italian named Mazunini, who was taking the bomb to headquarters. McKinney accompanied him back to the station.

While Mazunini was taken into the office of Lieut. Flood for questioning, Desk Sergeant Henry Decker took the bomb into the patrolmen's room. Meanwhile detectives were answering roll-call on the second floor, and just before dismissal they were informed that the bomb had been found. In going downstairs they stood near the missile when it exploded, killing seven of the number instantly.

The lower floor of the building was shattered and every window throughout the structure was broken by the shock. It is believed that many of the prisoners may have perished.

Firemen from a station nearby aided in the work of rescue. Many of the bodies as they were taken from the building were removed to the county jail which is just across the street from the police station. From there, they were taken to the morgue.

AMERICAN DESERTER SENTENCED TO DEATH

Soldier of German Birth, Convicted in Panama, Likely to Get Off with Imprisonment.

Washington, Nov. 26.—While the death penalty has been imposed on an enlisted man of the American army, who is of German birth, on his conviction of desertion, it was indicated Saturday at the war department that the findings of the court martial would be overruled and sentence commuted to a long term of imprisonment.

The soldier was stationed at Panama, and there appears to be little doubt that after his desertion he endeavored to make his way to Germany, presumably for military service there. He was charged after his apprehension, however, only with desertion, and the question of his intention to join the enemy forces was not developed at his trial.

It has not been the custom in any army, even in time of war, to impose the death penalty for desertion unless the act was in the face of the enemy or unless there was evidence to show that the purpose of the offender was more than merely an attempt to evade military service. The view of the court martial which tried the soldier in question evidently was that there was intent to join the enemy, but that was not made clear in the trial proceedings, the commanding officer of the Panama garrison recommended the court to overrule, and that a term of imprisonment be substituted.

While there is reason to believe that officials here concur in the views of the commander at Panama, it is plainly evident at the war department that there is no inclination to show mercy to men who desert in the face of the enemy or to enemy agents found in the ranks as spies.

PUSH LA FOLLETTE PROBE.

Investigation of Speech of Senator Will Be Resumed To-day.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Arrangements were completed Saturday for resumption to-day of the Senate privileges and elections sub-committee's investigation of the alleged disloyal speech of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin at St. Paul, Minn., last September. Further procedure in the inquiry has not yet been definitely determined, however, in view of the differences between the sub-committee and the Wisconsin senator as to its scope. While examination of witnesses may begin to-day, testimony of former Secretary Bryan probably will be deferred until the following week, extending the period of the inquiry somewhat longer than planned. The sub-committee is under orders to make a report to the full committee Dec. 1, but will probably merely report progress and discuss further procedure and then continue the investigation.

FAIR, THEN SNOW OR RAIN.

Temperature for This Week to Be Cooler, Weather Bureau Predicts.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Weather predictions for the week, issued by the weather bureau, are: Fair and moderately cold weather early in the week, followed by snow or rain about Wednesday. Fair second half of week, with temperatures slightly under normal.

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Bad taste in the mouth, drowsiness or "the blues," and other miserable ailments call attention to the liver. It is torpid. Take Hood's Pills—they cleanse the liver and relieve all liver ills. They are the old and favorite family purgative. Purely vegetable. Gentle on the stomach. 25c. All druggists.

NO SUCCESSOR TO LUXBURG.

Germany Without Official Representative in Argentina.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 26.—Germany has had no diplomatic representative in Argentina since Count Luxburg received his passports. The German government is without means of appointing a minister.

The secretaries and attaches at the German legation in this city have no diplomatic standing, being merely clerks to the accredited minister or charge d'affaires. When Count Luxburg received his passports from the Argentine foreign office, he could not invest the secretary of the legation with the rank and diplomatic character of a charge d'affaires, as he had never been presented to and recognized by the government in a diplomatic capacity.

Moreover, if the German government should attempt to put the delegation in the field, it is not considered likely here that the Argentine government would accept either as minister or charge d'affaires any of those persons who have followed Count Luxburg in the capacity of accomplices, or who have simply been his intimates.

Therefore, any diplomatic relations between Germany and the Argentine republic will have to be carried on through the Argentine minister at Berlin.

PREMIER TELLS MEN THEIR JOBS

Lloyd George Says Britain's Deadly Grip on Germany Cannot Be Broken, If Shipbuilders Perform Their Tasks.

London, Nov. 26.—Addressing a deputation of employers and workmen engaged in shipbuilding who called upon him at London Saturday with suggestions for the best means of securing the greatest possible output of new ships, Premier Lloyd George urged better co-operation.

"We are fighting for our lives," said the premier. "We have terrible struggles on hand before us, but if we are secure on the sea, well to use the phrase, we have got them; they cannot escape us."

"We have got them in a deadly grip, and knowing the character of the people of this country as I do, they do not let go once they have started. That is their historic character, and the German knows it. He is aware that our grip is a deadly one once we begin, and he is trying to loosen it. He is attempting to get us at what he considers is our most vulnerable point, namely, our communications on the sea. He will not succeed. But it depends very largely on you, and you can only get the best results by good will and co-operation and by throwing the whole of your energy and strength into the task."

AMERICA BUILDING TANKS.

Machines Are Expected to Be as Effective as British and French.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—Tanks for the American army are expected to be as effective in every way as those used by the British in their great drive. It was learned yesterday, although no details of construction or as to the number of machines being built were available. Secretary Baker refused to discuss the subject either in general or specific terms. There is every reason to believe, however, that substantial progress has been made in producing fighting machines that embody all that the British and French authorities have learned of this type of war engine.

Some American officers have not, up to this time, at least regarded the tanks as highly desirable for the American forces in view of the difficulties of transportation and the ponderous character of the tank equipment. There also has been some question heretofore, as to their actual military value. British experience, past and present, is believed to have made it certain, however, that tanks will do their share on the American lines, when a sector in France is taken over by General Pershing.

The tanks developed numerous weaknesses when first tried out by the British. They were very slow, sometimes holding up the advance of the infantry to a dangerous degree and also showed a fondness for plowing their noses into mud banks and sticking there until hauled out by other machines. There are indications, however, that new British tanks and also the French are a great improvement over the first models in both speed and general mobility.

CHARGE WHITE SLAVERY.

Negro Now at Freedom Wanted in West Virginia.

Boston, Nov. 26.—Federal authorities here, it became known Saturday, have been ordered to arrest John Johnson, a negro, of Charleston, W. Va., on a warrant charging violation of the Mann white slave act. Johnson, who had been held in Boston on a charge of being a fugitive from justice, was released on Wednesday after Governor McCall had refused to grant a requisition for his return to West Virginia for trial for an alleged attack on a young white girl. Search is being made for Johnson, who is charged with transporting a woman from another state to West Virginia.

How He Knew.

"No," complained the Scotch professor to his students: "ye dinna use your faculties of observation. Ye dinna use them. For instance—"

Picking up a jar of chemicals of vile odor he stuck one finger into it and then into his mouth.

"Taste it, gentlemen!" he commanded, as he passed the vessel from student to student. After each one had licked his finger, and had felt rebellion through his whole soul, the old professor exclaimed triumphantly: "I told ye so. Ye dinna use your faculties. For if ye had observed ye would have seen that the finger I stuck into the jar was the finger I stuck into my mouth."—Ladies' Home Journal.

See Our Physicians, and ascertain if you are insurable. Then we will make some figures for you. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto block, Montpelier, Vt.

FIXES LIMIT ON PROFITS

Food Administration Orders Packers Must Not Exceed 2.5 Per Cent. on Sales

FURTHER CURB UPON BIG MEN

Annual Gains Must Not Be More Than 9 Per Cent. on Capital Invested

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Regulation of the packing industry, effective as of Nov. 1, so that the price of meat to the retailer and consumer may be both stable and cheaper, was announced Saturday by Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the United States food administration.

In accordance with the announced policy of the food administration to abolish speculation and unfair profits, Mr. Cotton in his statement to the packers, declared that profits in the meat business must in no case exceed 2.5 per cent. of the sales. Moreover the annual earnings of the five big packers cannot exceed 9 per cent. on the average capital necessarily used in the business, it being pointed out in this connection that these five concerns have diversified business adjuncts that are outgrowths of, but not necessarily a part of, the actual packing of meat.

Detailed rules and regulations are to be issued to define the general principles outlined and to prevent diversions or concealments of profits, and packers' accounts are to be subject to inspection at all times, Mr. Cotton said. He also declared his intention to protect the small packers and assured the adjustment of pork prices at the expense of beef or mutton was not to be permitted, or vice versa.

GERMANY WON'T NEGOTIATE PEACE

Will Talk Only with Constitutional Government—Requirement That Russian Troops Withdraw 62 Miles.

London, Nov. 26.—A Petrograd dispatch from the semi-official news agency received at London, says that the German government has announced that the Germans have declined to receive the parliamentary representatives sent by order of the Maximalist commissaries, declaring that peace negotiations could only be conducted with the constitutional government of Russia.

One of the preliminary conditions for entering upon negotiations, imposed by the Germans, is the withdrawal of Russian troops for a distance of 100 kilometers (62 miles), while the Germans retain their present position.

College Football Results.

At Springfield, Springfield college 9 St. Aloysius 0.

At South Bethlehem, Pa., Lehigh 78 Lafayette 0.

At Carlisle, Pa., Dickinson-Bucknell game postponed until Nov. 29.

At Evanston, Ill., Northwestern 21, Michigan 12.

At Urban, Ill., Minnesota 27, Illinois 6.

At Bloomington, Ind., Indiana 37, Purdue 0.

At Ithaca, N. Y., Pennsylvania freshmen 6, Cornell freshmen 0.

At New York, Fordham 28, Pelham Bay naval reserve 6.

At Washington, Marine 29, Camp Lee infantry 0.

At Washington, Pa., Notre Dame 3, Washington and Jefferson 0.

At Worcester, Worcester Tech 18 Camp Devens ammunition train 0.

At Chicago, Wisconsin 19, Chicago 0.

At West Point, Army 13, Boston college 7.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 20, Indiana 0.

At Swarthmore, Pa., Swarthmore 57, Haverford 7.

At Polo grounds, New York, Camp Devens 7, Camp Upton 0.

At East Lansing, Mich., Syracuse 21, Michigan Aggies 7.

Christening the Baby.

Brown has a lovely baby girl. The stock left her with a flutter; Brown named her "Oleomargarine." For he hadn't but her.

—Penn State Froth.

Uric Acid Eradicated

(By Dr. N. C. Cook.)

A poison as dangerous as strychnine is manufactured within our own body, called uric acid. When it accumulates in the body and the kidneys fail to carry it off, we suffer from dull headache, sleeplessness, muscular pains, lumbago, or it may cause rheumatism or gout. The uric acid can be seen in the cloudy sediment in the water—what is called the "brick-dust," noted on the sides of the vessel containing it—after a few hours' standing. The water is scant, high-colored, strongly acid, and this should be a danger sign, and if not taken in time, by cutting out the meat, tea and alcohol, may end in rheumatism or gout.

Drink plenty of water between meals—a pint of hot water half an hour before meals—and take Anuric (double strength). This was first discovered by Dr. Pierce, of the Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., and is harmless to the system, but sure and effective in carrying off the uric acid. It stimulates the kidneys and helps them to carry off the uric acid poison. Anuric can be obtained at almost any drug store, and helps to counteract the acidity of the system.

A blockage in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May apple, leaves of aloe and root of jalap, first extracted and put into ready-to-use form by Dr. Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.—Adv.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. You will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, sallow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substitute for calomel—now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FARM BUREAU ASSOCIATION

Notes for Week Ending Nov. 24.

The county agent is back on the job again after a short vacation and a three days' conference with the other county agents of the state at Burlington. Vermont now rates high with the other states in regard to the number of county agents employed. With the addition of E. M. Root as agent for Lamoille county, the number stands at 12, there being only two counties, Essex and Grand Isle, which have no agent. New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island have an agent in every county and Vermont stands next. The conference was a successful one. Specialists and other extension service employees met with the county agents to discuss the latest agricultural news and experiments and to plan the best ways to get the information before the bureau members. The short and to the point talks by Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Gilpin of the newspaper circles were interesting and valuable. The county agents were introduced to O. M. Cambrun, who has recently been put in charge of the cow testing associations of the state. Mr. Cambrun is a live wire and has some definite and forceful plans to keep the associations going and to make them more valuable. V. A. Sanders, who has recently been appointed a special crop reporter for the government, was present to outline his plans for better crop report service. With the assistance of a number of farmer reporters, he hopes to be able to get out reliable reports by counties, which will be invaluable to us. The new state forester, Mr. Hastings, told us what the plans of his department were for the next year and enlisted our aid in trying to conserve our wood supply by proper cutting. J. E. Carrigan, who takes Mr. Corvett's place as assistant county agent, leader, came out with plans to make the county agent work in the state more uniform and efficient. Interesting reports were given by each of the agents on their work for the past year. This proved a source of information to all and served to encourage each one to try to do more next year.

Wheat Grinding—There was a slight error in last week's report in regard to the matter of getting wheat ground at Burlington. The corrections and additions are as follows: 1. Price of 20 cents per bushel for grinding is for lots of 10 bushels or over, smaller lots 25 cents per bushel. 2. This mill does not bolt buckwheat or Indian wheat, you can get this done at South Northfield or Waterbury. 3. The Malted Cereals Co. at Burlington will clean wheat for seed, taking out foul stuff and oats, for 10 cents per bushel. 4. They will also purchase wheat delivered there for \$2 to \$2.15 per bushel, according to grade. No. 1 northern hard wheat is worth \$2.20 (government price). Vermont wheat will come up to that grade but will rank as No. 2, 3 or 4.

E. H. Abbott, County Agent.

BOY KILLS SISTER.

Bullet Blows Off Half Girl's Head When Lad Plays with Rifle.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 26.—Picking up a gun which his older brother had left standing in a room after he had returned from a hunting trip, Harold Dunn of Worcester, 14, Saturday shot his sister, Viola, eight, in the head, killing her instantly. "This is the way they shoot when they go hunting," said the boy, who aimed the gun at his sister and pulled the trigger. The charge entered her left eye and blew half her head off.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

"S. O. S." Calls Caught at Halifax and Aid Is Sent Out.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 26.—The marine department at Halifax reported that wireless stations on the Nova Scotia coast had picked up "S. O. S." calls from a steamer off the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The steamer reports having lost her rudder. When last heard from the steamer was seven miles southwest of Peggy Point light, off the entrance of St. Margaret Bay, N. S. Assistance has been sent to her.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Silver on Top.

The plan of having the United States government buy all the country's silver output in order to keep the price of metal down constitutes one of the paradoxes of government regulation. Bold as the idea is it may succeed. Its prospects depend on whether the silver producers will be content to accept an assured price lower than that which they might get in the open market. Equally it depends on whether they will consent to bind themselves for a term of years and restrict their production during that period.

So involved a transaction is not one that the government would of its own choice enter into, least of all in such difficult financial times as these. The burdens of responsibility mount with each additional assumption of government control over private enterprise. With an autocratic government like Germany's the increased burden does not matter, so long as the theory of autocracy subsists. But never before has a popular government borne such great responsibilities as ours is now assuming. Loyalty teaches us to accept the dictates of the authorities in all things as necessary for the success of our cause against Germanism.

Can it be the same country that was convinced by this every silver question for five years? The proposal that the United States and Great Britain buy all silver at or near 86 cents an ounce is not dissimilar from the 10 to 1 plank, with the ratio somewhat altered. It would have monopolized a presidential campaign, not long ago; now it is scarcely noticed. We realize too well that it is simply an expedient, a mere emergency measure. Where we have no choice, why worry?

The need of buying the silver cannot be mistaken. Formerly Bryan wanted to dump the metal on the treasury because it seemed too cheap. Now the government has to buy it because it threatens to grow too dear; has to corner it lest other purchasers corner it later on. Silver, since the governments have locked up all surplus gold, has become doubly useful as the raw material for making hard money. So the mints keep busy turning out coins to supply the new demand.—New York Evening Sun.

Those Who Refused to Sign.

Rev. W. T. Weston, who had charge of the food conservation campaign in Brandon, reports that 537 families were visited and that 511 of them signed the pledge to conserve food and fuel and in this way spike a German gun. But there were 26 families who refused to sign. It can't be there are 26 families in Brandon who are in sympathy with the Germans, in fact it seems impossible that there is a single family in this town whose sympathies in this war would prevent them from taken this pledge.

We look for the cause of the refusals along different lines. It is reasonable to suppose that with the cost of living at its present figure there are a good many families who believe they were and are economizing to the utmost and that it is useless to pledge themselves to further conserve. Those families have our sympathy, but they should have signed the card; and helped to spike a German gun. All patriots should find a way to participate in all national war movements and in this way refrain from giving aid or comfort to the enemy. If any considerable number of families in this country had refused to sign the food card, while it might not have aided the enemy it certainly would have given him comfort, and that is one of the things to be avoided.

There were others who refused to sign, a few perhaps, who were just plain obstinate, yet when one stops to think he will conclude if he is a patriot, that he cannot afford to be obstinate in a crisis of these dimensions. Love of country and willingness to sacrifice are the feelings to harbor and to cultivate until the war is ended and the honor and prestige of America has been sustained.

And yet it is possible that there are German sympathizers in Brandon, and that some of the refusals to sign came through such sympathies. For it costs nothing to sign this card, and it only asks you to do what every patriot is doing—conserve, economize that the sinews of war may not be exhausted.—Brandon Union.

The Future of Stone Products.

Everyone will realize that the great war must have a considerable effect upon our foreign trade in stone and marble, for there is no line of industry in which the influence is not felt. Just how the war affected our stone exports and imports is shown in figures reported by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, given in another column. There was an increase of 40 per cent. in our exports of stone in 1916, and of this fully 70 per cent. represented the manufactured stock, the exporting of rough stock being just about the same as for the previous year. More than half of our exported stone went to North American countries, but a full quarter found a market in European countries. The imports of stone amounted to about two-thirds of our exports in value. The importations in 1916 showed a gain of seven per cent. over the previous year, but were 33 per cent. less than in 1914. Taking all things into account, this is a fairly satisfactory showing. The foreign trade of the United States in stone ought to have a steady gain from this time on, especially to South American countries. The great republics south of the equator are growing rapidly in wealth and population. They are building magnificent structures, fully the equal of any that are going up elsewhere in the world. Doubtless many of these countries possess valuable deposits of marble and stone, but there has been little development work done as yet. It will be years before the structural and decorative materials can come upon the market, owing to the lack of transportation facilities. In the mean time the South American builders and architects must draw their supplies from the quarries of Europe and the United States. This country is singularly blessed with structural and decorative stones of the greatest value and beauty. The war has shown us that we can become virtually independent of the European quarries. Now it would pay us to give a little more attention to the South American market.—From Stone.

Women Railway Workers.

Along with all their other troubles the railroaders have to face the problem that comes with the departure of many of their workers, high and low, into active service. For example, the New Haven company lost 895 men, who left its service voluntarily to enter the army or navy, and several hundred others of its employees have been enrolled in the ranks of the national army. From this railroad company alone two companies—E and F of the 14th regiment of engineers—were formed, and those two companies, 350 strong, are now in France.

To help the situation somewhat the New Haven has raised the age limit of men in its operating department, but as a more immediate help it is turning to the employment of women. Of course, it has always had many women employed in clerical work in its offices, but now it is employing them in increasingly large numbers in many of the lighter forms of actual railway work, both inside and out. At many points on the line there are women station agents, telegraph operators and ticket agents taking the places of men now in uniform. The two women whom it employed in June at Mansfield as crossing tenders, perhaps the first in the state, were the first of many now so employed along its line. At the New Haven shops women are now sorting, storing and assembling supplies and materials where only men were working a few months ago. At the South station and at the office buildings of the company women have replaced men as elevator operators.

Moreover, the company has recently opened a school at the South station where telegraphy, ticket and freight accounting and so forth are taught free of charge to young women who desire to enter the employ of the company. This school is filled to its capacity, with a long waiting list. Presumably the situation is much the same with other large railway systems the country over. The development is a significant one and its bearing on

VINOL MADE THIS RUN-DOWN WOMAN STRONG

Her Signed Letter Proves This—Read It

Keene, N. H.—"I was all run down, had no strength, no appetite, and a bad cough, so that a good deal of the time I was unfit for work. My druggist told me about Vinol. I took it, and my cough soon disappeared, my appetite improved and I am strong and well again."—Mrs. Irene Davis, 50 Russell street, Keene, N. H.

Vinol is a constitutional cod liver and iron remedy, which creates an appetite, aids digestion, enriches the blood, and in this natural manner creates strength. We guarantee it.

Red Cross Pharmacy, Floyd G. Russell, Prop., and at the best drug store in every town and city in the country.—Adv.



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post-war conditions is not to be overlooked.—Boston Herald.

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None better, per can	
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VAN CAMP'S PORK AND BEANS	12c
Small size, per can	
VAN CAMP'S PORK AND BEANS	20c
Medium size, per can	
VAN CAMP'S PORK AND BEANS	30c
Large size	
LIBBEY'S PORK AND BEANS	15c
Medium size	
SUPERIOR QUALITY PORK AND BEANS	25c
Medium size	
ORO BRAND SEEDED RAISINS	10c
Per package	
BLUE RIBBON SEEDED RAISINS	25c
Two packages for	
CRITTER'S CATSUP	10c
12c value, for	
SNYDER'S CATSUP, very best quality	25c
Per bottle	
MONADNOCK CATSUP, very best quality, new pack	30c
Per bottle	
NEW LOT OF CALIFORNIA SOFT SHELL WALNUTS JUST ARRIVED	